

The role of moist tropical forest soils for sustainability of National parks (by the example of Mtirala National Park)

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Establishment of the System of Protected Areas in Georgia preserves the natural environmental and cultural environment and its separate components for the future generations, the protection of the spiritual and physical health of people and the creation of one of the most fundamental principles of development of civilized society.

Protected areas are established in Georgia for protection and restoration of the most important national heritage - unique, rare and typical ecosystems, plant and animal species, natural formations and cultural areas, and for providing their usage for development of saving farming of their scientific, educational, recreational and natural resources.

The ecologically clean environment creates the ideal conditions for the stability and cleanliness of drinking water. Fresh water reservoirs from one hand are uniformly distributed across the world, and on the other hand, water resources are increasingly reduced and therefore taking care of water - its rational use and protection from pollution is the most important thing in the world. In many cases, the different elements in the soil and the moist climate contribute violation of the balance and both surface and ground waters are polluted.

Perennial observations on surface water quality dynamics indicate the increasing the number of cases in the number of cases of extreme high content of pollutants in water bodies.

The intensive process of transition to agriculture, uncontrolled consumption of pesticides, and intensive development of livestock and the absence of an effective monitoring system seriously damaged the ecosystem and first of all surface and underground water resources.

In recent times serious attention is paid to the ecological condition of surface water objects, surface water reservoirs and technological impact assessment levels, revealing the technological origins of the technologies. Monitoring of surface waters, their ecological condition and protection does not have systematic character in the country. There are no criteria for determining the quality of their pollution. Based on the abovementioned, eco chemical research of surface waters, determining the sources of natural and man-made pollution, their share of total pollution is an essential and topical task as they are used for both - drinking and recreational purposes.